

UNCLE SAM AND J. BULL

Henry Watterson to the
British.

AN IMPORTANT ARTICLE

The Kentucky Editor Discusses the
Canal and the Amended Hay-
Praunceote Treaty.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: An article, written by Henry Watterson of the Louisville Courier-Journal on "The Relations of the United States and England," is attracting much attention here. It is considered an adroit and friendly summary of American opinion respecting the Nicaragua canal and a strong appeal to the Foreign Office for the acceptance of the Senate amendments to the new treaty. Copies of the article have been sent to Lord Lansdown, Arthur Balfour, Joseph Chamberlain and other members of the Cabinet and it is hoped that it will exert a marked influence in promoting the settlement of the canal question.

The points on which special stress is laid in this article are the statements that the Senate has not added anything Lord Salisbury would not have sanctioned if he had been consulted in advance by Secretary Hay; that no English interests are touched by the amendments; that Lord Salisbury, by accepting the revised text, can lay the foundation of a friendship between the two nations more enduring than any alliance, and that there are strong reasons for a better understanding and a working agreement between the United States and England. Colonel Watterson's representative character as a Southerner and a Democrat lends great authority to this expression of American opinion.

Now that they have had time to calmly consider the matter, a noticeable change is taking place in the views of the leading English newspapers with regard to the Nicaragua canal question.

The Telegraph this morning adopts a distinctly friendly tone. It points out that, after all, so far as the substance of the controversy is concerned, there is no practical difference. England is prepared to recognize America's claim to the control of the undertaking so long as provision is made that the canal shall be free and open to vessels of all nations on terms of entire equality so that there shall be no discrimination against any nation in respect of conditions or charges on traffic or otherwise. These two vital principles, remarks the Telegraph, have not been touched by the Senate amendments to the Hay-Praunceote treaty. Summing up the whole situation, this friendly newspaper arrives at the decision that if the United States were to press for the formal abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in the usual diplomatic manner the British Government would not prove difficult to deal with.

MORE BRITISH LOSES REPORTED

Babington's Command Severely
Handed—British Reenforce-
ments Preparing.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—A cable to the Sun from Pretoria says: In the recent fight between General Babington's command and a Boer force near Zandfontein, the Imperial Light Horse suffered severely. Having learned nothing by previous experiences, they advanced in close formation up a hill that had previously been scouted by Hussars, who reported no sign of burghers. The Boers, however, were lying in the grass. They allowed the Hussars to pass without molestation, reserving their fire until the Imperial Light Horse were within fifty yards of them.

When the British found that they had ridden into another ambush they dismounted and kept up a hot fire. Seeing his men were losing heavily, Colonel Babington ordered them to retire. Subsequently they again advanced in extended order and drove the Boers from their position and captured a good part of their convoy. The colonel rode at the front of his men and stimulated them by his extreme bravery. The leading squadron sustained several casualties.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The British casualties in the fighting January 8th between Colonel Babington's force and General Steenkamp at Naauwpoort, when the burghers were forced to retire, were twelve killed and thirty-three wounded.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 10.—Entrenchments are being constructed across the Cape flats from False bay to Table bay.

LARGE RE-ENFORCEMENTS

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The government has decided to send large reinforcements to Lord Kitchener and the War Office in carrying out this decision has determined to enlist 5,000 yeomanry volunteers. At a meeting held at the War Office this afternoon this plan and others for securing more men were discussed and approved and it is understood that the government will in the course of a day or two issue a communiqué on the subject.

The casualty list shows that there has been a severe engagement, with a loss of six killed, seventeen wounded and five missing at Murrayburg, where the Dutch are said to have been joining the invaders.

Murrayburg is sixteen miles west of Graafsveld. Indications are not wanting that the decision of the government to send reinforcements has not been taken a moment too soon. Colonel Colville's mobile column, which has been pursuing the Boers, has been obliged to rest at Greylingstad to erect a blockhouse and to cease operations until reinforced by mounted troops. General

Paget has taken his force to Pretoria to rest. Many of the men are suffering from enteric fever. Three hundred Boers captured a small British convoy at Bronkhorst Spruit, near Pretoria, but made off after liberating the prisoners.

General Brabant, while addressing a conference of mayors at Cape Town, said the authorities were anxious to keep the war away from Cape Town if possible, but that the only hope of doing this lay in sending 10,000 men to the front. He urged that no precaution should be omitted to prevent the enemy from advancing further south.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Reporting to the War Office under date of Pretoria, January 14th, Lord Kitchener says:

"Beyer's whole force crossed the railway at Kalfontein, January 12th,

making to the east. There are no important changes in the position of the colonies. Several small parties appear to be returning to the Orange River Colony. Some Cape rebels who accompanied a commando into the Colony have surrendered."

Burned to Death in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 16.—Fred Alexander, the negro who Saturday attempted to assault Miss Eva Roth, and was supposed to have assaulted and killed Pearl Forbes in this city in November last, was this afternoon taken from the Sheriff's guard and burned at the stake at the scene of his crime, half a dozen blocks from the center of the city.

JOINT NOTE OF POWERS SIGNED

China May Be Divided—The
Troops are Armed With
Rifles.

PEKING, Jan. 13.—The joint note of the powers has finally been signed by the Chinese peace commissioners. Prince Chang signed yesterday, and Li Hung Chang, who is better, signed it today. It is understood that the malady from which Li Hung Chang is suffering in Bright's disease. He was feeling worse yesterday, and therefore postponed the affixing of his signature, but Prince Chang was hopeful that he would be able to sign today, which proved to be the case.

CHINESE MUST PAY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—A cable to the Sun from Peking says: Although no official announcement has been made, it is generally understood that the powers will demand \$600,000,000 from China as damages due to the Boxer uprising. It is believed that \$30,000,000 will cover all the private, religious and railway claims, but the national indemnities are what will swell the bill. It costs huge sums to transport troops and maintain them in China, Germany wants \$75,000,000 to \$80,000,000, England \$60,000,000, France \$25,000,000. Russia's bill will be under Germany or England, while the United States will let China off with \$5,000,000. The demands of the other powers are comparatively insignificant.

MAY PARTITION CHINA.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Daily Chronicle makes the following important statement. From a trustworthy source we learn that Lord Salisbury has agreed to cede to Russia the railway from Newchwang to Shan Hsi Kwang. It is not known what compensation will be received for the concession.

Leading financiers, versed in Chinese affairs, who were interviewed yesterday by a representative of the Daily Mail, appeared to think that if the news was correct it indicated that Lord Salisbury recognized the impossibility of preventing the partition of China and that Russia would get the north and Great Britain the Yang-tse valley.

The original prospectus of the railway company stipulated that the bondholders, mainly British, could be bought out any time at the rate of £12 per £100 bond.

CHINESE ARMY DRILLING.

PEKING, Jan. 10.—A Chinese from Sian-fu, where the court is at present, says that within the city 85,000 Chinese troops are drilling continuously, and the majority of them are armed with modern rifles. He says that the feeling of the people there is bitterly anti-foreign, and that they believe that they can meet the allies in open fight and defeat them.

IRRECONCILABLE DIFFERENCES

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—A dispatch to the Herald from Peking says: The news that the proposition made by Secretary Hay to transfer to a commission part of the negotiations had not been accepted by the other powers caused disappointment and pessimistic predictions among the legations, and in every quarter where the end of existing conditions is desired.

Japan's objection is notoriously frivolous, because Sir Robert Hart, who is charged with matters under the commercial treaties pertaining to indemnities, would represent China in the conference. If the Chinese envoys make good their promise to deliver to the legations on Wednesday copies of the joint note with the Imperial seal, the meeting between the plenipotentiaries and ministers cannot be longer postponed. The ministers granted Prince Ching's request for a meeting for the purpose of discussion of the conditions. The subjects to be broached must previously be submitted in writing.

Prince Ching answered: "I would like to ask when the powers will stop sending but expeditious."

Should a meeting take place the irreconcilable differences among the powers will be apparent and the concert will be openly disrupted as it is now in fact upon the interpretation of every important demand.

Fierce Fighting at Panama.

KINGSTON, Jamaica Jan. 11.—The British steamer Texan Captain Lund, which arrived here today from Colon, Colombia, reports that when the last Colon terror reigned among the inhabitants around Panama in consequence of another rebel descent upon the city. Heavy fighting began outside of Panama on January 10th and continued fiercely throughout January 11th, when the rebels were making a desperate attempt to get within the city. The Government troops were strongly contesting the advance of the insurgents when the Texan left.

THAT MEANS RHEUMATISM.

Sore and swollen joints sharp, shooting pains, torturing muscles, no rest no sleep—that means rheumatism. It is a stubborn disease to fight, but Chamberlain's Pain Balm has conquered it thousands of times. It will do so whenever the opportunity is offered. Try it. One application relieves the pain. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

Blackman & Highby, and it will not be known until the details are gone into today when the contract will be awarded.

MURDERER LIVED HERE

Robert Glaze Kills His
Partner.

BAN HILO HOTEL IN '99

Cold Blooded Assassination in San
Francisco May Mean
Hanging.

Robert E. Glaze, the well known hotel man, who resided in Honolulu at the Hawaiian Hotel in the spring of 1899 with his wife and stepchildren, and who was later manager of the Hilo Hotel for a period, shot and killed his partner, William Trewella, in the Windsor Hotel, San Francisco. The murder occurred on the night of January 14 while Trewella was laughing and joking with John O'Connor, the elevator boy, in one of the dark hallways of the hotel. The San Francisco Chronicle characterizes the murder as a cold-blooded affair, and says that Trewella met his death at the "hands of an assassin." A charge of murder has been placed against Glaze's name at the city prison, San Francisco.

Glaze was at one time a clerk at the Baldwin Hotel, and while in that position married Mrs. Shelley, a widow with four children. The widow was possessed of an ample fortune, sufficient to give Glaze a business more in keeping with the ambitions of his wife. They came to Honolulu on their wedding tour, accompanied by Mrs. Glaze's young daughter. They staid at the Hawaiian Hotel, where Mrs. Glaze attracted considerable attention by her manner of dressing, stylish, and at the same time rather eccentric. They lived well, and champagne flowed freely at their table at dinner. Glaze secured a lease of the Hilo Hotel and went there with his family. He brought the hotel out of what was in reality a country tavern to a flourishing hostelry with metropolitan improvements. Glaze, however, while popular with some, was disliked by many on account of his morose disposition. Finally the lease of the hotel was given up, as Mrs. Glaze was not in good health and they returned to San Francisco and a sailing vessel.

Trewella was a Cornish miner who had accumulated some wealth, and was induced to put it into the Windsor Hotel with that of Glaze. He was fifty-four years old, and was known about the place as a kind hearted and jovial man. Glaze maintained a silence about the shooting at first, but later told a reporter that he regretted the affair, and that he was grieved that Trewella was dead.

"But," continued he, "what could I do under the circumstances? My life was in danger; I had been threatened several times, and was not going to allow myself to be killed without defending myself. I have a wife and family, and shot him because I thought he was going to kill me. I did not mean to kill him, but I was very much excited." When asked whether he and Trewella had been quarreling, he said that they had frequent quarrels about business and family affairs, and that Trewella had threatened his life several times, as had some others, though he would not say who the others were.

The bellboy said after the shooting Glaze ran past him and said: "If anybody asks you anything about this, tell them he killed himself." Glaze then ran through the courtyard of the hotel into the office, where he threw away his pistol and cartridges. The assassin, he said, was standing in the dark so that he could not be seen from the kitchen or the hall when he fired the shots.

"Last night," continued the bellboy, "there was trouble at the hotel on account of Mrs. Glaze making a row in the halls. She was under the influence of liquor, and raised a row in Mrs. Trewella's room. Mrs. Trewella tried to quiet her and get her to go out, but as she wouldn't Mrs. Trewella shoved her out and slammed the door in her face." The boy says that Glaze lay in wait for his partner after this and shot him down without giving him a chance for his life.

Those in Honolulu who remember the Glaze's and their life at the hotel, will recall that Mrs. Glaze drank liberally, especially in the evening, and showed the effects of it.

THE AMERICAN HOG.

How He is Rooting up the Effects
Monarchs.

Mr. L. G. Powers, Chief Statistician in charge of agriculture at the Census Office Washington, D. C., spoke about "Our National Wealth in Live Stock." He said in part:

"The cow, the steer and the humble pig are playing their part quite as effectively as the horse and mule in the struggle of America for the industrial supremacy of the world. Our cattle and swine give our people in the aggregate a tremendous importance and power. The American hog by furnishing cheap meat to the workers of Europe, is undermining the power of all the old vested interests of the nations of that continent and will in time be a factor for toppling over even the thrones of Kings and the power of aristocracy."

"The Americans are masters of the situation and our live stock interests, more than our steam engines, occupy the highest seat of power. The situation is full of encouragement for the American people at the opening of the Twentieth century."

Crematory Bids In.

The following bids have been received by the Board of Public Works for the construction of the garbage crematory. J. A. Fink \$2,494; W. Blackman, \$4,685; J. R. Highby, \$1,025; D. L. Davis, \$3,223; T. Harrison \$3,443, and Joe Correa, \$3,400. It is hard to account for the differences existing between the bids of Blackman and Highby, and it will not be known until the details are gone into today when the contract will be awarded.

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ALBERT HERMANSON HANGS HIMSELF WHILE DESPONDENT

Albert Hermanson, employed by Macfarlane & Co. and residing on Queen street opposite the brewery, committed suicide about 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon by hanging.

The circumstances surrounding his death, and the causes leading up to it, are painful in the extreme. Hermanson was a hard-working man, but for some time past has been addicted to strong drink, and has been in the habit of going home in an intoxicated condition.

For the past year his wife has been a helpless invalid and the husband has been her sole attendant. Coming home from a hard day's work he would go into the little home and prepare the dinner, and after that was finished he would tidy up the house and then often would repair to the shed attached, and do the washing.

At times despondent, he would talk over the matters with his wife, and complain of his hard lot, to which the wife would respond that God had acted queerly and had given them both more in keeping with the ambitions of his wife.

Mrs. Hermanson expressed her willingness to do so, and, apparently satisfied, he went to the little shed that served the purpose of a bath house. Not hearing any sounds from the shed for some time, Mrs. Hermanson became worried and called to a little girl living next door and requested her to see what was the matter.

Finding the door closed and fastened, she climbed to the top, and there saw Hermanson in a sitting posture on the floor and partially suspended by a rope tied to the rafters overhead. It is evident that the desperate man had gone about his work deliberately. He had procured a clothes line and, fastening one end overhead, had carefully fixed the other end about his neck with the knot in the usual hangman's position under the left ear.

Not being able to procure a sufficient drop, he had deliberately sat down upon the floor and thrown his weight forward until death ensued. The deceased was about 40 years of age.

ARE IN DOUBT ABOUT POWER

Health Board Asked to Per-
mit Old Cemetery to
Remain Open.

WINS CASE IN SUPREME COURT

Policies Were Issued on Oral
Application—No Ques-
tions Asked.

Arthur G. Merricourt has at last won his case against the Norwalk Fire Insurance Company, the Supreme Court yesterday denying the motion of the defendant to have a re-trial of the case on the ground that an exception to the decision of the trial judge had not been proper. The defendant stated in his exception that at the trial of the cause the defendant offered to prove, without stating the object for which such proof was offered, that the plaintiff, prior to coming to Honolulu, had suffered four distinct losses from fire in California, although there was no offer to prove the causes of those fires.

The objection to this evidence was sustained by the trial court and exceptions taken. The defendant stated the exception must have been overlooked by the Supreme Court in rendering its decision, and upon this ground the motion for a rehearing was made. The defendant had alleged that shortly after Merricourt took out insurance on his houses and household effects, they were destroyed by fire, and always at the same hour in the morning—about 3 o'clock.

The Supreme Court rendered a decision on the motion, the opinion being written by Justice Gilbreath, which is concurred in by Chief Justice Frear and W. L. Stanley, sitting in place of Justice Perry. The court says that the evidence shows that the policies involved in the suit were issued on the oral application of the plaintiff; that no written application was required or requested; and it is not claimed that the plaintiff was asked any questions about these previous fires, or anything about his past life or misfortune, or accidents in regard to fires, and the court does not believe that it was incumbent upon the plaintiff to do so.

Proof of the failure to disclose these facts was apparently admitted without objection and the court said that the materiality of the facts was properly submitted to the jury, and that it was competent to pass upon their materiality as any insurance expert. It follows the exception was properly overruled, and that the motion for re-hearing must be denied. It was so ordered.

Mamie Smith Weds.

Mamie Smith, daughter of the late D. B. Smith, is married. Her husband is the son of a railroad section boss. She is now Mrs. Emmet Burke. He is 20 and she 19 years of age. The husband is a penniless youngster, while she is to be possessed of considerable money, according to the will left by D. B. Smith, which is, however, contested by several parties. A dispatch of January 14 from Paris, Tex., says that their wedding was the most romantic that ever took place in the Lone Star state. Miss Smith was formally engaged to Lovette Rockwell, the singer, who was for many months past connected with the Bullebin business office. Mr. Rockwell is not the only one to whom she is said to have been engaged, as it is said a young San Francisco attorney was also fitted. Mr. Rockwell left for Japan on the Peiking last week.

Stockade for Leper.

Arrangements will probably be made in the near future to supply a building and stockade where visitors to the Leprosy Settlement can be received. Plans were discussed at the Board of Health meeting yesterday and various suggestions were offered. Upon motion of the board,

CLAIM POI IS SCARCE

Only a Small Quantity
In This City.

MIXTURE IS SUBSTITUTED

Death Rate at Molokai Increased
By Malarial Fever and Not
By Starvation.

Poi is scarce in the Islands and especially so on Molokai. The Board of Health had this brought forcibly to its attention by the receipt of a letter from the Leper Settlement, wherein a committee of the sick ones declared that they had been without poi for two weeks and that without it they would die. A translation of the letter was published in the Advertiser on Tuesday morning. The Board decided yesterday that every effort should be made to secure poi made from taro for these people, but that if it could not be obtained, lepro-poi should be sent in as large quantities as possible. Executive Officer Pratt stated yesterday that he had canvassed Honolulu and vicinity and taro was not to be had in large quantities. A few bags here and a few bags there were all that he could lay his hands on.

Superintendent Reynolds of the Leper Settlement stated in reply to the accusations made against him by the committee of lepers that Ambrose Hutchison was at the bottom of most of the trouble which arises at the Settlement. Furthermore, Reynolds said he had explained to the people the great difficulty of procuring poi nowadays and urged them to accept rice, bread, flour and other edibles in place of it. He declared that 90 per cent of the people had accepted his explanation and were apparently satisfied.

As to the meeting of the few discredited ones, he said it was not largely attended and although Hutchison had engineered the meeting, he did not have the stamina to place his signature to the open letter. The contract for supplying the Settlement with poi was held by a native on Molokai, who began to show signs that he could not supply it as long as a year ago. For several weeks at a time he was unable to fill his contract and taro and poi had to be supplied by others. At the end of last year the contractor, who it seems is under no obligation to the Board for failure to provide, announced he could procure no more taro. Thus the Settlement met with a sudden shortage. The death certificates, if compared with the corresponding months of former years, would show no decided increase as was intimated by the petitioners. Malarial fever has caused the majority of deaths in the past six months.

"We have been running along the best way we can," said Reynolds. "We have tried all over the Island of Oahu to get poi and none is to be obtained. The majority of the natives don't see real poi now. It is flour-poi and takes the place of the other very well. They live almost entirely on this substitute. In March we will again be able to supply their demands from the Molokai taro. There are a few soreheads at the Settlement, Hutchison being one of them, and he is the man responsible for this trouble."

When it was proposed by the Board to post in the Settlement an explanation of the difficulties encountered Mr. Cole said he did not believe it was the best plan for the Board to enter into a discussion of the question with the Settlement people. The Board would use every endeavor to furnish poi when it could, and if not, would send the next best thing. The president pro-tem thought it best under the circumstances to lay the matter on the table, which was done.

As to Hutchison's statement relative to Superintendent Reynold's mismanagement of the Settlement, that officer arose and said: "It is entirely a falsehood. The statement is absolutely untrue that I took those half-drowned sailors into a coffee shop and gave them leper-prepared coffee. These men were washed ashore after their boat had capsized and I got them and told them to come with me and I would get them some coffee and dry clothes. Evidently there was a misunderstanding, for after I came out of the store with the clothes I found them coming out of the coffee shop. Whether they had coffee or not I don't know. I would not have allowed it had I known it in time. I was wet myself and I told them to come with me and I gave them blankets, clothes and whiskey and kept them for a day and all that night."

The Board was satisfied with Mr. Reynolds' explanation and nothing more was said concerning the incident.

A petition from the lepers was also read in which the voters asked that Representative Beckley and Sol. Kawaiaho be allowed to visit them. The letter read:

"We, lepers who have the right of suffrage, hereby submit our humble petition to the Board over which you preside that the right of entrance to this Settlement for business purposes be given to the Honorable F. W. Beckley and Sol. Kawaiaho in accordance with their petition submitted to the Board of Health on the 4th of January."

Mr. Lowrey said that if proper arrangements could be made at the Settlement for the reception of visitors the permission might be granted, otherwise not. He then presented the Board with the following rules to govern visitors to the Settlement and other matters, which were adopted as follows.

The superintendent of the Leper Settlement at Molokai is hereby directed to have set apart a parcel of land of about half an acre in area, near the landing at Kalapapa, same to be enclosed with a double fence together with entrance thereto, so that persons may reach said enclosure and remain therein without being able to come in personal contact with any inmate of the Settlement. In the enclosure shall be provided suitable buildings for the

convenience of those who shall have occasion to use them. This enclosure shall be known as the Visitors' Compound, and no leper shall be allowed within.

The superintendent of the Settlement is hereby directed to admit no one to the Settlement who is not authorized by the Board of Health, and to keep an accurate record of all who shall enter.

Officers of the Board of Health, or of the Federal or Territorial governments whose duties shall require their presence at the Settlement, may obtain cards of identification from the executive officer of the board.

Lepers regularly admitted by the Board of Health shall be accompanied by a complete list, giving name, sex, age and nationality of each person.

Persons having friends or relatives among the inmates of the Settlement, or anyone having business to transact with any inmate, may obtain from the executive officer of the board permit to visit the Settlement (upon showing good cause), which permit shall allow the holder to go upon any regular trip of steamer to Kalapapa, at his own expense, but he shall only be allowed to remain on shore during the hours of daylight that the steamer remains in the port, and while on shore shall be obliged to remain in the Visitors' Compound. Such permits shall be good only for the trip designated.

No other persons shall be allowed to visit the Settlement, except as permission is authorized by a vote of the Board of Health.

The executive officer of the board shall keep a correct record of all permits issued.

The following rule shall be published as a regulation of the Board of Health:

No person shall enter the limits of the Leper Settlement upon the Island of Molokai, except upon written permission from the Board of Health, as provided for by resolution of January 23, 1901.

THE DECISION IS SUSTAINED

The appeal in the case of Nettie L. Scott versus J. K. Nahalei for a new trial in the action for trespass, submitted to the Supreme Court on January 7, has been dismissed on the ground that there was evidence to support the finding of fact that defendant was not the owner of the trespassing cattle at the time of the trespass.

Following is the opinion of the court rendered in the decision given yesterday.

This is an action at law, instituted in the District Court of North Kona, Hawaii, wherein the plaintiff claims of the defendant the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars as damages for trespass alleged to have been committed by cattle belonging to defendant, on certain lands of the plaintiff at Holualoa in said North Kona, from the first day of June, 1892, to the twenty-fourth day of April, 1893. The District Magistrate rendered judgment for the defendant, from which judgment plaintiff appealed to the Circuit Judge of the Third Circuit, at chambers. The latter court also found for the defendant. Plaintiff's appeal to this court is from the judgment entered in said action to the Supreme Court of the Republic of Hawaii on the grounds that the judgment and the decision on which said judgment is based, are contrary to the law, contrary to the evidence, and contrary to the weight of the evidence.

"Under chapter 109 of the Laws of 1892, 'Appeals shall be allowed from all decisions, judgments, orders or decrees of Circuit Judges in chambers to the Supreme Court,' except in certain cases of which that at bar is not one. Act 44 of the Laws of 1893, which permits an appeal from the decision of any District Magistrate, in any case, civil or criminal, to the Circuit Judge of the same circuit, at chambers, provides, however, that in all such cases as appealed no other or further appeal on any question of fact shall be allowed." It is plain, therefore, that in the case at bar the appeal to this court, can be solely on questions of law. Whether or not it is necessary that the points of law on which a ruling is desired should be set forth in such an appeal (see Castle vs. Bowler, 3 Haw. 368) need not be now determined, for, assuming that that is an essential, the notice of appeal in this case is not defective. The point of law is stated, to wit, whether or not there is any evidence to support the decision of the trial court.

"The gist of the decision filed by the Circuit Judge is contained in the words, 'The defendant has convinced the court that he was not the owner of those cattle (i.e., the cattle which committed the trespass complained of) during the time alleged, from the first day of June, 1892, to the twenty-fourth day of April, 1893.'

"It is with this finding that fault is found, the contention of counsel for the appellant being that there is no evidence to support it.

"Plaintiff's title to the land was admitted, nor was it disputed that some cattle had trespassed on her land, but on the question of whether or not any of said cattle belonged to the defendant during the period named in the declaration, there was evidence on both sides—evidence that was highly contradictory.

Hatch & Shinnan, attorneys for plaintiff, filed their brief on demurrer of defendants. The motion of plaintiff to leave to amend their bill was denied and the action summarily dismissed.

MAY SMOKE PEACEFULLY

Joy for the Slaves of
The Pipe.

THE OPIUM LAW IS PAU

Circuit Court Declares Anyone May
Have the Drug Legally in
Possession.

No more need the Chinese opium smoker in Honolulu feel that he is likely to be swooped down upon by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and haled into court to be fined \$50, more or less, for having "opium in possession." The law which provides a penalty for those who are caught with opium in their possession met a legal death yesterday at the hands of the First Judge of the First Circuit Court, who declared that the law was unconstitutional and in direct contravention to the decision of the United States Supreme Court.

The Celestial who does amid the fumes of his favorite dream-producing drug, can doze and doze without any fear that the police will disturb him, for the Judge has stated that the law by which he has been hounded night after night ceased to be operative on June 14 last, and that any one can keep opium in his house as he would a decanter of the finest bourbon.

In an oral decision rendered from the bench yesterday afternoon, the Judge sustained the demurrers in the cases of the Territory of Hawaii vs Sam Kun, Lap Chu and Tau Chou, charged with and convicted of having "opium in possession," by the District Court. The men were each fined \$50 and costs. The Judge spoke briefly, although the decision is one of the most far-reaching in the Territory. He said:

"The demur in these cases will be sustained. The Court finds that the law prohibiting the possession of opium in the Hawaiian Islands after the Organic

Act became effective, to wit, the 14th of June, 1900, ceased to be operative, such law being in conflict with the Constitution of the United States and against the settled policy of the United States, as evinced by it in placing a tariff duty upon opium and permitting it to be brought within the confines of the United States upon the payment of such duty.

"Opposed to the view which I express is the case of the Territory of Washington vs. Ah Lum, decided in February, 1890. The case of Leyia vs. Hardin was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States two months after the Washington court rendered its decision.

So the opinion of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Washington may be considered as having been overruled by the Supreme Court of the United States.

"The Court has been so engrossed with engagements that it has not had the time to prepare a written opinion in this case as it would like to have done."

"I simply state my conclusion that the demur should be sustained, the Court finding the law to be unconstitutional."

PLUMBERS' SUIT.

T. Horito, by his attorney, F. M. Brooks, has filed an answer to the complaint of Gebrin & Butke, making a statutory denial of all the allegations, and further alleges that the plaintiff and himself entered into a contract whereby the plaintiff should perform services and furnish material mentioned in plaintiff's complaint at the agreed sum of \$120, and that before the beginning of this suit by plaintiff, and after said work had been finished, the defendant offered the plaintiff the sum of \$170 and the plaintiff then and there refused the same.

The defendant decries he has been ready and willing at all times to pay this amount, and now brings the same into court.

MACFARLANE-CATTON SUIT DIS-
MISSED.

A decree filed yesterday by the First Circuit Judge in the bill for accounting brought by John Fowler & Co., Ltd., against Robert Catton et al., orders that complainants' bill do stand dismissed as against the defendant Robert Catton, with costs to be paid by the complainant to the said defendant. This cause came on to be heard before the First Judge at chambers on Friday, January 18, on the demurrer of the defendant to the bill of complaint. An oral decision was rendered yesterday by the Judge sustaining the demurrer on the grounds (1) of uncertainty in the said bill and (2) that the court has no jurisdiction over the matters and things set forth in the complaint.

Hatch & Shinnan, attorneys for plaintiff, filed their brief on demurrer of defendants. The motion of plaintiff to leave to amend their bill was denied and the action summarily dismissed.

FIRE INSURANCE CASES.

Return of summons has been made in the case of Sing Chan & Co. vs. The Alliance Insurance Company. The plaintiff, which is in reality the Oahu Lumber & Building Company, seeks judgment against the defendant for \$750 on account of insurance losses incurred in the Chinatown fire of last year. Also returns were made in the case of the same plaintiff against The Insurance Company of North America to recover \$1,000, and against The Swiss Insurance Company for \$1,000.

Demurrers have also been filed by Kwong Lee Yuen and Tong Chong Chan have presented a motion to set a day for hearing on defendants' demurrer.

CIRCUIT COURT JURORS.

The trial jury for the February term of the Circuit Court has been filed. The names of the jurors are as follows: Robert C. Ladecker, Walter F. Dillingham, J. Oswald Ladd, Patrick H. Burnett, Albert E. Harris, James Brown, George W. Clark, Thomas H. Petrie, Charles Ramseyer, Peter A. Lucas, Walter W. Chamberlain, Thomas F. McTigue, Chas. R. Collins, J. Harris Mackenzie, Percy Lishman, Simpson Decker, David T. Bailey, Francis D. Grimes, Charles J. Faik, Albert Barnes, Quintus H. Berney, Samuel F. Not, Winifred H. Abbott, Abraham St. C. Piania, John M. Bright, John W. Smith, A. A. Montano, John H. Wies, James Spencer, William J.

Smith, John Crowell, George Markham, Benjamin K. Ka-no and Christopher J. Holt.

COURT NOTES.

Defendant's bill of costs in the trespass case of Nettie L. Scott vs. J. K. Nahalei, amounting to \$4, has been filed. S. Ahmi, by his attorney, J. M. Kaneku, has filed a motion asking the Court to set a day for the hearing of the motion to adjudicate Respondent James Asford guilty of contempt of court, now on

The cases of Wong Kwai vs. Liliuokalani and Tong Chong Chan vs. New Zealand Insurance Company will come up for trial today.

ISLAND HORSES ABROAD.

Gartaline not Banked High by California Handicappers.

W. H. Cornwell's Gartaline was scratched in the Peliabee High Weight Handicap, value \$1,000, run at Oakland on the 13th inst. The distance was seven furlongs. Gartaline was allotted bottom weight by the handicapper, 100 pounds. Waring was top weight with an impost of 10 pounds.

In the Liseek Handicap, distance one mile, run last Saturday at Oakland, Gartaline was given the feather of 85 pounds. The only entry weighted lighter was Miss Betty Shannon with 80 pounds. Advance Guard occupied the place of honor, having to carry 125 pounds. The value of the stake was \$1,000.

Wilson and Rooker's Everette finished last in a seven furlong race run at Oakland on the 8th inst. Bassinger rode him and he started at 200-1 against Ringmaster won.

Concerning Prince David's mare Viorla, the San Francisco Chronicle of the 15th inst. says, "Viorla is the Imp of the Hawaiian Islands."

A San Francisco paper states that Socialist has been sold to a man for a campaign, in the Orient and hints that the destination of the son of St. Carlo is MacKenzie, manager of the Volcano Stables, Hills.

Mangrove Tree Beneficial.

Professor Koebel, the Government entomologist, deems the mangrove an excellent means of reclaiming land and believes that the tree would be beneficial if used in the swampy lands near the sea. This tree spreads over large areas and sends down innumerable roots so that it would prevent the soil from being washed away. When the Professor was in Fiji he sent up a number of plants and these are now flourishing at Moanalua.

BEAT OUT OF AN INCREASE OF
HIS PENSION.

A PROMINENT CHICAGO WOMAN
SPEAKS.

Prof. Rosa Tyler, of Chicago, vice president Illinois Women's Alliance, in speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "I suffered with a severe cold this winter which threatened to run into pneumonia. I tried different remedies but I seemed to grow worse and the medicine upset my stomach. A friend advised me to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and I found it was pleasant to take and it relieved me at once. I am now entirely recovered, saved a doctor's oil, time and suffering, and I will never be without this splendid medicine again." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

Tom James, who is well known in this city, will act as steward on the Sonoma, which will arrive here on the 26th instant.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES

... WITH HEAVY SOLES ...

Are just the right kind of SHOES for

RAINY WEATHER WEAR.

THEY ARE IN' BOX CALF.

... AND EITHER BLACK OR TAN. . .

MANUFACTURERS SHOE COMPANY

Form No. 1156. CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

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Aug. 1st, 1900.

"Michstove,"

Detroit-Chicago, U. S. A.

"Garland" Stoves and Ranges have been awarded the First Prize at

Paris Exposition, over all the World.

WILTSIE F. WOLFE

Expert in the Department of Heating and Ventilation for the Commissioner General of the U. S. to the Paris Exposition of 1900.



Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1901.

MORE LEPROER SCANDALS.

The Board of Health is accused by the lepers of Molokai of not giving them enough pot. That is a serious matter for without pot the aboriginal Hawaiian soon becomes ill; and it is also made serious from the point of view of the Territory, because the taxpayers are providing the money for plenty of pot and they want to know that it is being properly expended. If there is no pot where are the pot funds?

Another charge of grave meaning is made by Ambrose K. Hutchinson of Kalauapapa, who says that Superintendent Reynolds led sailors from the Lehua to a leper coffee shop and fed them a meal prepared by leprosy hands. If this is true Reynolds ought to be discharged, for the conclusion is unavoidable that he does not care how much leprosy spreads—a state of mind which a man whose job depends on the continuance of the disease might easily fall into.

Reynolds stood by for years and saw visitors to Molokai hug and kiss their friends and kindred and never, so far as we know, did he make a protest. The reform of the abuse came of the publicity given it by the Advertiser. Seeing that the reputation for having leprosy here does more than all else to keep tourists away, it would seem to be good policy to put the care of the leper settlement in the hands of some man who will conscientiously try to stop the spread of the scourge—not through carelessness, indifference or something worse, give it a chance to find new victims.

BACON OR SHAKESPEARE?

The death of Ignatius Donnelly, author of the Baconian cipher, revives interest in the theory that Lord Bacon wrote the plays attributed to Shakespeare. Briefly stated, the argument with which this theory is borne up is that Shakespeare was not literate enough to write anything worth preserving. It is in question whether he could write at all. He left four signatures indubitably genuine, all dissimilar and evidently traced. He had no books; there is no evidence that he ever went to any but a rural primary school; not a scrap of his manuscript was left behind; he never corresponded with anybody, and neither of his daughters could read or write, for both signed law papers with their marks.

Could such a man, ask the Baconians, have written thirty-six plays which are packed so full of wit and wisdom that the world stands amazed at the intellectual attainments of their author? Poetry may come by inspiration—but learning does not. The man who wrote the plays was a lawyer, a musician, a military student, a profound master of all the languages of Europe, and had traveled extensively. Chief Justice Campbell said that the playwright was a lawyer so able and learned that had the plays been written in Lord Eldon's time he would sustain that eminent jurist of their authorship. There are references in the works to law cases which have never been translated from the Norman French, in which the English reports were for awhile printed, showing that the author of the plays had gone through a thorough law course.

But if Shakespeare did not write the plays, what reason is there to think that Bacon wrote them? Why, if Bacon was the author, should he have been willing to let his fame rest on works of inferior merit and interest and treat as rubbish the greatest intellectual creations of his age? Bacon claimed "De Augmentis" but he wanted no responsibility for "Hamlet" and "King Lear." Surely his nature was different from that of other literary men if he wrote the three and put his name alone on the least deserving: disclaimed the pearls and held up the leaden image to the gaze of the centuries.

Is it possible to reconcile Shakespeare the man with the plays bearing his name? Let the reader judge the argument for himself. Despite his seeming ignorance of letters, Shakespeare was the companion at the Mermaid Inn of all the poets, travelers, jurists and philosophers of England. Lord Bacon being one. He must have been a man of parts to sit in that high company. Now suppose that nature had endowed him as she oftentimes does the humble and unlearned with the gift of genius, and that Shakespeare's genius was that of taking the coin of other men's knowledge and transmuting it into the brighter gold of his imagination? Knowledge was there at hand in plenty. On Mermaid nights Bacon poured forth the poetical stream of his learning when the chaste spirits of the Inn were of a mood to receive it. Travellers came and told of far countries and of gorges and chimneys fire. Jurists debated one with another the abstruse questions of the law; poets read sonnets to their mistresses; even the geographers drew their maps and soldiers described their campaigns with sparkle and linguists revealed their spool of foreign tongues. And among them sat William Shakespeare, a poor player of the London stage, yet a most receptive genius whose mind was "ax to receive and marble to retain." He heard the table talk of those who could sum up the world's knowledge; his creative fancy made new shapes of all he heard; his inborn gift of speech which may have been his passport to the Mermaid Inn, clothed his mental impressions with a grace which neither the tongue nor pen of Bacon could ever reach; and the rest was task for the scrivener who helped his patron make plays for the theater where Shakespeare the actor earned his bread.

These are some of the arguments for

final resort has passed upon them and unless Shakespeare's tomb, which was never opened, contains among the things deposited there with the body some further and conclusive evidence touching the authorship of the mighty plays, the world will still sway between two opinions.

Whether the Circuit Judges should have more than \$3,000 per year salary is an open question. Some we have would be about \$1,000.

Events are still going cross-ways for the British in South Africa and Cape Town may yet get a touch of war. With much tact Lord Roberts has stopped all fetes in his honor to await the final summing up.

The defeat of William E. Chandler for re-election to the Senate, like the forced retirement of Pingree from the Michigan Governorship, shows how poor an investment it is for a Republican leader to fight the administration.

The sure-thing gamblers are now making the usual bluff about libel suits. Trust those gentry never to expose themselves in court to the testimony of the police and the revelations of the Rogues' Gallery. The Advertiser only wishes they would.

What is this nonsense that crops up in the Independent every few days, about repealing the segregation laws? Does the Independent suppose that if such laws were repealed, the Molokai lepers would ever be permitted to land on another island? Is it anxious to cause a riot?

The charter-mongers have begun a campaign against the Board of Public Works on account of the poor streets. Give them the job under a city charter and they would smooth the thoroughfares with a simple wave of one hand while the other was busy in the pockets of the taxpayers.

When William E. Chandler telegraphed Mark Hanna after the election of 1886, "It was a great victory for honest money; how much?" he thought he had said a neat thing. But the people of New Hampshire remembered the like to the discredit of Senator Chandler's party standing and now that politician will, after March 4th, disappear in the same direction as Pettigrew.

The expose of the gamblers and crooks who are carrying on their trade at Punahoa promises to drive them out of town. Two members of the gang say they will leave on the Sierra and it will not be long before the third will find it to his advantage to seek pastures new. Honolulu is not the gay town the crooks thought it was. In fact it has a newspaper and a jail.

Stanford University is sure to suffer gravely from the attempt of its owner to suppress free thought. It has already lost valuable professors and its prestige is nearly destroyed. Comment throughout the United States and abroad is unfavorable to it and we look to see next fall's semester open with a decreased roll of students. Not even California is prepared to support a Market street railway and Stanford's trust college.

The purchase of a fine life-saving equipment by the Wilder Steamship Company is a sign of progress which the inter-island public will appreciate. Hereafter the vessels will be supplied with life-rafts and life-saving guns, besides the life-preservers already on hand. There is not much danger on the Island sea routes but what there is will be guarded against according to the strict rules of the United States Bureau of Navigation.

If Papa Ita can walk on white-hot stones without burning his feet he ought to prove it before a jury of doctors and members of the press before getting up another public show. He need not go to much expense. Ten blocks of lava put in a trench and brought to an incandescent glow will suffice for the experiment and if Papa Ita walks across them unscathed the jury will give him a verdict that will crowd his house at a gate-money entertainment to follow. But the Tashian should be told the futility of trying to repeat the performance of last Saturday night. Few people will pay to take the risk of another disappointment.

The latest and most bizarre of the arguments for a city charter is that under the Territorial regime the streets are not all they should be. We think we have heard of streets in chartered mainland cities being out of repair and indeed, have known of San Francisco streets being kept that way for the sake of getting continuous appropriations from a corrupt Board of Supervisors. Here in Honolulu some streets have been torn up for sewers and new lines of railroad and their complete repair, over a distance of seventy-seven miles, has not been possible. Very soon, however, when track-laying has been stopped and the new rock-crusher has put enough road-building material at the disposal of the Department of Public Works, there will be a chance for the better. We think the taxpayers will fare easier in the end than they could from any municipal processes which the party in power might devise.

Board of Health Agent Reynolds spoke with epigrammatic point and sparkle and linguists revealed their spool of foreign tongues. And among them sat William Shakespeare, a poor player of the London stage, yet a most receptive genius whose mind was "ax to receive and marble to retain." He heard the table talk of those who could sum up the world's knowledge; his creative fancy made new shapes of all he heard; his inborn gift of speech which neither the tongue nor pen of Bacon could ever reach; and the rest was task for the scrivener who helped his patron make plays for the theater where Shakespeare the actor earned his bread.

These are some of the arguments for

WORLD NEWS CONDENSED

Saxony is seeking a heavy fine. Admiral Dewey is a victim of the grip. Robert Mantell, the actor, is ill at Toledo.

Dr. Kinney is reported ill on Angel Island.

A road is building around Pago-Pago harbor.

Philip D. Armour left millions to charity. John F. Fee, founder of Berea College, is dead.

Pugilist Jim Mace's son is a successful evangelist.

Garner, the explorer, may have perished in Africa.

A new ocean telephone patent has been sold for \$300,000.

Cleveland may get a touch of war.

Gen. Fred. Grant has defeated a large band of insurgents.

Bryan's paper, the Commoner, was to appear January 26.

Pat Crowe, the suspected kidnaper, has not yet been found.

The British were victorious but had heavy losses at Belfast.

Jeffries denounces clergymen who preach against pugilism.

Business is booming in America's Samoan Island of Tutuila.

The Holy Synod of Russia has excommunicated Count Tolstol.

Crying babies in Chicago are put to sleep by the phonograph.

James De Foe, the last male descendant of the author, is dead.

Col. George French will command the Salvation Army in the West.

The Samoan Weekly Herald has been sold to a company of Germans.

Great Britain denies the reported cessation of the Newchwang railway.

The German Government of Samoa is oppressing the people with taxes.

Peter F. Dunn, "Dooley," is out of the Chicago hospital and getting well.

Samoa are now receiving the \$1,000 paid them for surrendering arms.

The vice-wrathy Omaha may be repaired and used as a training ship.

Four deaths from bubonic plague recently occurred on a British steamer.

Ten persons were killed in an English factory in an explosion recently.

The house in which Lincoln's mother was born has been destroyed by fire.

More diamond finds are reported from northern Mexico and lower New Mexico.

The Government will assist the starving Mission Indians in Southern California.

Mrs. Hurst, the divorced wife of Methodist Bishop Hurst, may become a Canadian.

The Government has reserved 2,000,000 acres in Arizona to protect the water supply.

The Russian Government has ordered the Novoe Vremya to cease attacking France.

German trade journals now refuse to accept advertisements of some American products.

British and American residents of German Samoa are gradually leaving the country.

Swiftwater Bill, the Klondike, has taken his third wife from among the Lamore sisters.

La Verte, organ of the ultra-Catholic French Canadians, threatens an uprising against England.

Henry A. De Lille, a confidant of Napoleon III and husband of Alice Logan, is dead in London.

Bishop Potter wants the New York police force reorganized by an Army man on military lines.

Cornelius Vanderbilt did not attend his mother's wedding; the families not having been reconciled.

The German Governor of Samoa has reprimanded Mataafa for demanding 1,000 mats from the chiefs of Tutuila.

The Governor of Ohio will christen the battleship Ohio, to be launched in the presence of the President at San Francisco.

California fruit is affecting the English jam business and Yankees invention may revolutionize the British woolen trade.

George Johnson, the millionaire laird of the Isle of Fife, is dead. For thirty years he never permitted any one to see his face.

The opinion says: "In forbidding the plaintiff to cut trees or underbrush, etc., on its land within 250 feet of this highway, the company claims it has full right, and lawful authority to so cut and clear the forest, shrubbery and underbrush.

The Attorney General, however, claimed the company was liable to prosecution and fine for so doing, notwithstanding the same are growing upon land of the sugar company, in accordance with the penal law sections quoted above. The company, on the other hand, claimed these actions were unconstitutional and void, as they would deprive the company of its property without compensation, and without due process of law, and was contrary to article 5 of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

It was agreed by the parties that in case said law was held to be unconstitutional, that judgment would be rendered in favor of the company, otherwise in favor of the Government of the Territory of Hawaii.

The opinion says: "In forbidding the plaintiff to cut trees or underbrush, etc., on its land within 250 feet of this Government road, there is such a serious interruption to the common and necessary use of property as will amount to taking within the rule announced by the Supreme Court of the United States, and no provision is made in the statute for compensating the plaintiff for the land so taken.

It cannot be claimed that the public morals, health, or general welfare of the country, require a strip of natural forest 250 feet in width along the Government road.

The conclusion that the statute is void, necessarily follows.

Whether it be considered as the attempt to exercise of the police power, or that of eminent domain.

Let judgment be entered for plaintiff.

Hatch & Silliman for plaintiff; E. P. Dole, Attorney General, for defendant.

DECISION PLEASED ALL THE PARTIES

It is unusual for the attorneys representing the plaintiffs and defendants, respectively, to have agreed upon a submission of facts and hope for the same decision. This was the case in the action brought by the Puna Sugar Company against the Territory of Hawaii. When Attorney General Dole, representing the Territory, and Mr. Hatch, representing the plaintiff, submitted their arguments, they both practically agreed that the law was unconstitutional and should be so declared. This was their assumption; but the Attorney General desired that the Supreme Court decide the question of its constitutionality or unconstitutionality.

The question arose as to whether a property owner should be prohibited from clearing his land within 250 feet of any natural forest, as covered by the penal laws. The decision was in favor of the plaintiff.

The Supreme Court yesterday rendered its decision, the opinion being written by Justice Gerry and A. G. M. Robertson, sitting in place of Justice Frear.

The syllabus says: Sections 1617, 1618 and 1619, penal laws, making it a misdemeanor for any one "to cut, mutilate or destroy any forest tree or growing shrubbery, or underbrush within 250 feet of any road which may have been, or hereafter may be, constructed by the Government through any natural forest."

Without providing any method for compensating the owner thereof, constitutes a taking of private property for public use within the inhibition of amendment 5 to the United States Constitution, and for that reason are void.

The facts set out in the submission are as follows: The Puna Sugar Company is the owner in fee simple of a tract of land at Wailuku, in Pahoa, District of Puna, Hawaii. The land borders on a road constructed by the Hawaiian Government in part through a natural forest.

The Puna Sugar Company within the three months just past has been engaged in cutting and destroying forest trees, shrubbery and underbrush within its said land within 250 feet of this highway. The company claims it has full right, and lawful authority to so cut and clear the forest, shrubbery and underbrush.

The Attorney General, however, claimed the company was liable to prosecution and fine for so doing, notwithstanding the same are growing upon land of the sugar company.

In connection with his contention concerning the necessary time between the acquisition of territory and the putting into effect of our laws, Richards read extracts from the treaty negotiated in 1893 for the annexation of the Islands. That, he said, made explicit provision for temporary extension of our laws, as had been done under the resolution of annexation.

He laid some stress upon the fact that this treaty had been negotiated during the administration of President Harrison.

Richards was interrogated by the Chief Justice and by Justices Harlan, Peckham, White and McKenna. In reply to Justice Harlan he said that it became desirable to do so the United States could participate with Hawaii as it could with the Philippines, because neither is a part of the Union. He did not contend, he said, that Congress could disintegrate the Union; he did hold that Congress could dispose of territory which simply belongs to this country.

In connection with his contention concerning the necessary time between the acquisition of territory and the putting into effect of our laws, Richards read extracts from the Civil Laws of 1893, and the following section provides: "The marriage rite may be performed and solemnized by any person duly authorized by law upon presentation to him of a license to marry, as prescribed by the foregoing section." I cannot find that the statute as above quoted has been changed.

Colonel Jones, of the First Regiment, was tendered a reception by D Company of the National Guard at Hilo during his visit there last week. The Hilo Band and a glee club assisted in making the reception a success. The company has on its roster the names of sixty men.

"Honest Labor Bears a Lovely Face."

There is nothing more pleasing to look upon than a hearty, ruddy face, gained by honest toil. They are the saving of the nation, these toilers of both sexes, struggling for daily bread.

Pure blood makes them able to keep up the daily round of duty at home, shop or store. If the blood has a taint or taint, or a run down feeling comes on, the one remedy is Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine for the blood.

Poor Blood—"My blood was so poor that in hottest weather I felt cold. Hood's Sarsaparilla made me warm. It is the right thing in the right place." Hattie J. Taylor, Woodstock, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pina pure liver life; the non-irritating and only cathartics to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

TO OPEN BAR.

Specifications For Pearl Harbor Work.

CHANCE FOR THE LOCAL DREDGERS

United States Army Calls for Bids, To Begin Within 120 Days.

CAPTAIN POND, commandant of the naval station, received yesterday the specifications for dredging out the bar at the entrance of Pearl Harbor. Bids for this work were advertised for some time ago and will be opened at the office of the army engineers in San Francisco.

The bar is about a quarter of a mile in length and must be dredged to a depth of thirty feet or more, and according to the specifications they are limited to an appropriation of \$100,000.

The bidders must determine to what width they can dredge for the amount specified. Not less than 20,000 cubic feet of debris must be taken out per month, and a failure to perform this specification of the contract for two months will render it invalid. The debris is to be deposited at least 200 yards west of the entrance of Pearl Harbor or in deep water, and work must be begun within 120 days after the awarding of the contract.

Lieutenant Huer of the engineer board in San Francisco will be in charge of the work, which will be done under the direction of the army engineers. Bids are to be opened in San Francisco on February 27. Lieutenant Huer will probably come to Honolulu at the beginning of the work. The specifications in detail are as follows:

The attention of bidders is especially invited to the Acts of Congress, approved February 26, 1885, and February 23, 1887, as printed in vol. 23, page 832, and vol. 24, page 41, United States Statutes at Large, which prohibit the importation of foreigners and aliens, under contract or agreement, to perform labor in the United States or Territories, or the District of Columbia.

Preference will be given to articles or materials of domestic production, conditions of quality and price being equal, including in the price of foreign articles the duty thereon.

Maps of the localities may be seen at this office. Bidders, or their authorized agents, are expected to visit the place, and to make their own estimates of the facilities and difficulties attending the execution of the work, including the uncertainty of weather and all other contingencies.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee which should be in manner and form as directed in these instructions.

The guarantee attached to each copy of the bid must be signed by an authorized surety company, or by two responsible guarantors, to be certified as good and sufficient guarantors by a Judge or clerk of a United States Court, United States District Attorney, United States Commissioner, or Judge or clerk of a State court of record, with the seal of said court attached.

Proposals must be prepared without assistance from any person employed in or belonging to the military service of the United States or employed under this office.

No bidder will be informed, directly or indirectly, of the name of any person intending to bid or not to bid, or to whom information in respect to proposals may have been given.

The proposals and guarantees must be placed in a sealed envelope marked "Proposals for dredging entrance to Pearl Harbor, H. I. to be opened February 27, 1901," and enclosed in another sealed envelope addressed to Lieut. Col. W. H. Huer, Corps of Engineers, 41 Flood building, San Francisco, Cal., but otherwise unmarked. It is suggested that the inner envelope be sealed with sealing wax.

The bidder to whom award is made will be required to enter into written contract with the United States, with good and approved security, in an amount of \$25,000 within ten days after being notified of the acceptance of his proposal.

The sureties, if individuals, are to make and subscribe affidavits of justification on the back of the bond to the contract, and they must justify in amounts which shall aggregate double the amount of the penal sum named in the bond.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

The contractor should, within ten days from the award of the contract, furnish the office with the postoffice address to which communications should be sent.

Transfers of contracts, or of interest in contracts, are prohibited by law.

The decision of the Engineer officer in charge as to quality and quantity shall be final.

It is understood and agreed that the quantities given are approximate only, and it must be understood that no claim shall be made against the United States on account of any excess or deficiency, absolute or relative, in the same. Bidders are expected to examine the drawings, and are invited to make the estimate of quantities for themselves.

Payments will be made monthly. A percentage of 10 per centum will be reserved from each payment until the completion of the contract.

Should the time for the completion of the contract be extended, all expenses for inspection and superintendence during the period of the extension, the same to be determined by the Engineer officer in charge, shall be deducted from payments due or to become due to the contractor.

The contractor must be prepared to carry on the work as rapidly as may be required by the Engineer officer in charge, but he will not be required during any calendar month to excavate and deposit more than 20,000 cubic yards of material.

Bidders are expected to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the work to be done and to see that the same is done in accordance with the specifications.

and inquiry fully inform themselves as to the present and probable future conditions. No allowance or concessions will be made for any lack of information on the part of the contractor regarding the work. The price bid shall be full compensation for furnishing all necessary labor, materials and appliances of every description, and for doing all the work herein specified to the satisfaction of the Engineer officer in charge, and shall include all risks and delays of whatever nature attending the execution of the work.

Pearl Harbor is situated on the Island of Oahu, and is about eight miles west of the City of Honolulu.

The work to be done is the formation, by dredging, of a channel having a depth of 30 feet at mean low water, through the bar at the entrance to the harbor, about 1,800 feet in length, and as wide as the funds available will permit.

The bar at this locality is believed to consist entirely of coral sand, with coral banks on either side. Boring to a depth exceeding 30 feet have been made by officers of the United States Navy throughout the area to be dredged. Nothing but sand was found. Map and description of boring can be seen at this office.

The least depth of water on the bar is about ten feet, the depth of cutting will vary from 0 to 20 feet.

The quantity of material to be removed to obtain a channel 30 feet deep and 200 feet wide is estimated at 200,000 cubic yards.

The amount of money available for the work is \$100,000, from which such sums as may be necessary for contingent expenses will be reserved.

Dredged material may be deposited on the west side of the cut, not nearer than 200 yards from the westerly edge of the cut; or it may be deposited in deep water outside, at such places, about one-fourth mile distant from center of cut, as may be approved by the Engineer officer in charge.

Operations will be conducted in accordance with the instructions of the Engineer officer in charge. The contractor will be required to supply lumber for the necessary stakes, piles, guages, buoys and ranges, and furnish men and boats to place and maintain them as directed.

The work must progress at the rate of at least 20,000 cubic yards per month, and to entitle the contractor to the monthly payments provided in paragraph 33 of these specifications, an average of not less than 20,000 cubic yards must have been dredged and deposited.

A failure to remove at least 20,000 cubic yards of material per month for two consecutive months will be deemed sufficient ground for cancellation of the contract, according to the method prescribed in the form of contract adopted in use by the Engineer Department of the Army.

No work shall be done on Sundays or legal holidays, except in cases of extraordinary emergency, and by special authority of the Engineer officer in charge.

When required, suitable transportation from shore to and from all work, and approved board and lodgings for the United States employees engaged on the work, will be provided by the contractor, the board and lodgings to be paid for by the United States at rates to be fixed by the Engineer officer in charge, the cost of transportation is to be included in the price bid for doing the work.

Work shall be commenced within 120 days after date of notification of approval of the contract by the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, and shall be completed within twelve calendar months from such date of commencement.

San Francisco, Cal., January 8, 1901.

IRON WORKS IN VANCOUVER B. C.

Theodore H. Davies and Company of Honolulu Make a Purchase.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 8.—T. H. Davies & Co., owners of extensive iron works in Honolulu and Liverpool, have purchased the iron works of Armstrong & Morrison of Vancouver, B. C., for \$250,000. A large cash deposit has already been paid and one of the members of the Liverpool firm will be here on Thursday to take over the works, which will be increased to double their present capacity. There are now 100 hands employed.

The Davies company will employ 250. They will erect a foundry, install new machines and equip the works so that they can fill all metal orders from the mining camps and make big steel castings for smelters, bridges, etc., while they will make a specialty of the manufacture of stamp mills. In fact the Davies company proposes to expend \$100,000 at once in the way of improvement on the plant and to eventually expend \$250,000 in addition to the purchase price. The new manager to be imported from England is at present looking for a manager to be here in the evening.

For the last time Kaufmann performed his part in the band practice during the afternoon, and listened to several musical selections by his fellow musicians in the evening.

The cause leading up to his final act

were published in yesterday's Advertiser, after a careful investigation, at the request of the mothers of several of the children. Fully conversant with the facts, Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth was looking for Kaufmann all yesterday. Chillingworth called at the lodging house several times during the day, but was unable to find him. Chillingworth's presence was noticed in the lodging house, and undoubtedly Kaufmann was informed of it. J. C. Cohen, manager of the lodging house, told Chillingworth yesterday that it was common talk about the place that the police were inquiring for Kaufmann.

That Kaufmann set about the fulfillment of the last act is evident, for he left a note addressed to Captain Berger requesting him to call at the postoffice for a letter which would explain everything. The note as is the letter, is written in a firm hand that shows no evidence of fear.

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Despite the fact that Chillingworth had diligently sought Kaufmann, he was not aware until after the man had killed himself, that High Sheriff Brown had yesterday afternoon sworn to a warrant for Kaufmann's arrest, on the charge of "lewd conduct."

Brown had sworn to the warrant after a thorough investigation and Kaufmann was to have been arrested today. Owing to Chillingworth being unusually busy yesterday, Brown had not informed him of the issuance of the warrant.

It is the business of Mr. Moyer in his position to see that all United States courts are in proper working order, to examine all accounts and to investigate the work of various officers.

He will carefully inquire into all the details of the court work and send a report to the head office in Washington. He will probably visit Hilo, Maui and Kauai in the completion of his work.

A NEW INCORPORATION.

New Concern Will Transact a General Business.

Articles of incorporation of "Allen & Robinson, Limited," have been filed with Treasurer Lansing, which takes over the affairs of Allen & Robinson the lumber dealers and ship owners. The corporation is capitalized at \$550,000 divided into 5,500 shares of the par value of \$100 a share. The object of the corporation is to carry on the lumber, coal, coke, hardware and act as importers and dealers in sailing vessels whether propelled by wind or machine power, to purchase hire, charter, exchange and act as agents for ships and vessels. They will also enter into the business of lighters, wharvers and ship brokers as well as carry on the business of life fire and marine insurance.

The corporation's life will be fifteen years. The capital stock may be extended to \$2,000,000 if the stockholders find it necessary to do so. The incorporators and the number of shares subscribed for by each are as follows: S. C. Allen, 5,401; Paul Muhlenhoff, 1; Samuel Dwight, 20; Hiram Kolomoku, 12; James E. Jaeger, 10; S. W. Spencer, 5; M. P. Robinson, 1; J. O. Carter, 1. The officers are: Samuel C. Allen, president; S. W. Spencer, secretary, and James E. Jaeger, treasurer.

Kraemer May Die.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—A cable to the world from Paris says: "Private services received here say that the German physician who recently examined

PAST THE LAW.

E. C. Kaufmann Took His Own Life.

KILLS HIMSELF IN THE BARRACKS

Territorial Bandsman, Fearing Arrest, Fires the Fatal Bullet.

He Leaves a Letter for Captain Berger Giving His Reasons for Rash Act.

TORTURED with remorse, and preferring death to arrest, E. C. Kaufmann, a member of the Territorial band, committed suicide about 9 o'clock last evening.

Selecting the place where he had often spent many hours at band practice, Kaufmann went to the music room of the old barracks on Hotel street, and holding the muzzle of a pistol in his mouth, pulled the trigger. The bullet passed through the skull, penetrating the brain, and lodged in the ceiling.

Death must have resulted instantly, and from the position of the body it is evident that the unfortunate man was standing upright when he fired the fatal shot.

R. L. Coswell, night watchman at the drillshed, was the first person to view the body after the rash act had been committed. National Guardsmen were engaged at drill during the evening, and Coswell noticing that the door of the music room was unlocked, and the padlock missing, feared that some one had entered into the room, for a wrong purpose.

The door was closed, but yielded readily to the touch. Coswell was forced to obtain light in order that he might view the interior, and as the dim light of a torch shed a ghostly shadow about the room, a gruesome sight met his gaze.

Lying on the floor in one corner of the small room, was the body, the head and face covered with blood, and little rivulets of the life fluid flowing over the floor. The head was resting on the arm of an overturned chair, evidently upset as he fell.

Under the right knee the handle of the revolver could be seen protruding, and upon examination it was discovered to be of the Smith & Wesson type, and of 32-calibre. Only one shell had been fired, the remaining shells being in their position in the cylinder.

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Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth was notified of the suicide, and hastily summoning a jury, took them in the patrol wagon to the scene of the death. The following jurors will serve: Sam Lyle, Charles Spencer, Louis Berendt, Captain Cluney, Fred Smith and W. Davis.

An Advertiser reporter called at Captain Berger's residence on Miller street at midnight. When asked whether he had heard anything about Kaufmann's death he was dumbfounded. Tod the dead had been committed in the band barracks he wondered how he could have gained entrance and at once went to the lattice work on his porch to look for his key. It was gone.

"He was not with the band tonight when we played at the Hawaiian Hotel and I presumed it was because of the newspaper story about him," said

Mrs. Berger heard her name. Kaufmann, prodded by the reporter, came in to the parlor to inquire what had happened. When told he was dead she was greatly agitated and said:

"Why is it strange? Mr. Kaufmann died here about half past 8 o'clock to night while Captain Berger and his band were at the Hotel. I heard somebody knock at the lattice door and I went out to see who was there. I recognized Mr. Kaufmann's voice, but it sounded strange."

It was marvelous that no one saw him. The two bands came together half past 8 o'clock and the work band was recalled and thrown over on its side.

Engines of the fire department turned for him. He was found in the band room, heavily and dismally dressed in a dark suit. He was removed to the hospital for treatment.

Kraemer was shot in the head at the entrance of the band room. He was shot about 8 o'clock. We spoke of it at the time. It was so clear, but

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GUARDIAN IS DISCHARGED

Lets Taxes on Property Lapse.

NEW TRUSTEE APPOINTED

Big Plantation Suit is Commenced—
Executors Wish To Be Discharged.

and delivered to the plaintiffs, Castle & Weaver; W. O. Smith and A. Lewis, Jr., and Kinney, Ballou & McElhaney for plaintiffs, and W. A. Henshall, J. M. Kanekau and Lyle A. Dickey for defendant.

Edward A. McInerney, Jas. D. McInerney and Wm. H. McInerney, executors of the estate of M. McInerney, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, testate, have petitioned the First Circuit Judge for their discharge from such duties under the last will and testament of said deceased. They represent that M. McInerney departed this life testate December 25, 1896, and on April 19, 1897, upon due and regular proceedings, the will of said McInerney was duly admitted to probate in the Circuit Court and letters testamentary were issued to the petitioners. All the debts of said M. McInerney presented against his estate, or of which the petitioners had knowledge, have been duly paid. The petitioners, Edward A. James D. and William H. McInerney, together with Mary McInerney, widow, and Ella McInerney, daughter, are the sole devisees and legatees under the last will and testament of the deceased, and as such have received and are now in joint and several possession of the said estate. They ask for a formal order discharging the executors. The matter is set for hearing on March 1.

Vanderbilt Wedding.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—A special to the Sun from Newport says: The ceremony that united Miss Ellen French, daughter of Mrs. Francis Ormond French, and Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, second son of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt and now the head of the Vanderbilt house, was celebrated at noon today. Newport has seen many fashionable weddings, but none has ever taken place here that for grandeur of arrangements or for standing of participants has equaled that of today. Yet, with all the grandeur, it was a simple wedding, neither bride nor groom caring for any display of wealth.

New Naval Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The House Naval Affairs Committee today completed the consideration of the Naval appropriation bill and Chairman Foss was directed to report the bill to the House. No authorization for additional vessels of the Helland submarine class will be recommended by the committee at this time. The total amount carried by the bill is \$77,000,000, an increase of \$13,000,000 over that for the present year. Two battleships and two cruisers are to be contracted for under the head of increase of the Navy. The sum of \$21,000,000 goes for work now being completed.

Quay Wins at Last

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 15.—After a memorable struggle, which has continued for several years, M. S. Quay, regular Republican nominee for United States Senator, was nominated today by the Pennsylvania Legislature to fill the vacancy created by the expiration of his term on March 4, 1899. His combined vote in the Senate and House was 130, or three more than the number necessary to elect. The Senate and House will meet jointly at noon tomorrow to canvass the vote and declare an election. Quay's commission has been already prepared and signed. He goes to Washington tomorrow afternoon and takes his seat in the Senate on Thursday.

THE BACILLUS AND THE LION.

"I am no more afraid of a boiled bacillus than I am of a well-cooked lion," says Dr. Alexander Hill, master of Downing College, and vice-chancellor of Cambridge.

Now, the authorities affirm that out of 900,000 babies born annually in England and Wales, probably not more than one in twenty lives out his natural life; and the writer thinks that estimate is too high.

All the rest die—bar the few accidentally killed—from preventable diseases, such as measles, scarlet fever, smallpox, influenza, consumption, etc., a long and dreary list; all the maladies on it having a family likeness and all arising from and propagated by germs. It is likely that one-third of the cows have tuberculosis, and, of course, people drink the disease in the milk.

It really does look as though it would be a good idea to boil the bacillus—as early in his career as possible. If necessary, we might cook the lions later on; they are comparatively harmless anyway.

"To sum the matter up," says another man-with-eyes-in-his-head, "I have noticed that among the preventable diseases the greater number are due to mistakes in eating and drinking."

Which brings to us the little story that John K. Orthwein tells. "About three and a half years ago," he goes on to relate, "I was in the South Brisbane Fire Brigade service. At that time I contracted dyspepsia—a sharp and positive form of it, with the pains and penalties I had often read of but never realized before.

"It lasted four months, and might have stuck to me for as many years but for one thing. My appetite disappeared altogether, I got constant colds and my attempts to eat were miserable spectacles for my friends to witness and worse still as experiences for me. I used to belch up a sour, acrid fluid, and life was hardly worth the price of it.

"My comrades in the brigade knew the bad form I was in, and, one after another, they told me to try Mother Selig's Syrup. They were nearly all in the habit of using it for anything that ailed them, and were sure it would set me to rights.

"Anything to get out of this, I said, and got the Syrup without delay. The first bottle did splendid work, and when I had finished the third my digestive arrangements were sound as a gold sovereign, and have been ever since. I can eat whatever comes my way and catch no more colds. And this I owe to Mother Selig's Syrup. No wonder it is popular all over Australia.

"I am no longer in the brigade, but live at Hubert street, Woolloongabba, South Brisbane, Queensland, where I will be pleased to see anybody who has further details of my case."—K. Orthwein, Oct. 7th, 1899.

The accuracy of the above statement is vouchsafed in writing by Mr. R. C. C. Jones, Assistant Superintendent, South Brisbane Fire Brigade.

We may kill the bacillus by boiling it, and we may cook a lion if we can catch him; but the only certain way to get rid of indigestion and the black flock of ailments which arises from it is by the use of Mother Selig's Syrup.

The interesting and very descriptive story in a morning paper to the contrary notwithstanding, Francis Murphy, the temperance lecturer, did not address the soldiers aboard the transport Warren on Tuesday afternoon.

HIS PLAN IS SPOILED

Thomas Evans Would Wed an Heiress.

WIFE LIVES IN HONOLULU

Bold Scheme To Divorce Her and Get a Big Fortune in New England.

Thomas Evans, once well known in Honolulu, who went to Manila when the war in the Philippines was under way, and established himself in business there, has been heard from in Hartford, Conn., under circumstances which are certain to place a wealthy young heiress of that city in an embarrassing position. Mrs. Evans and her children did not accompany her husband on this trip to Manila, and although the latter did well in many business ventures in the Philippines capital, yet his wife here seemed to his thoughts as the weeks passed. When Colonel Mills, of the Sixth Artillery, left for the seat of war, he was instructed to inform Mr. Evans that he would be sued for a divorce upon an arrangement of certain financial affairs.

But Mr. Evans left the Philippines and went to the New England States, where he represented himself as a single man. He proposed to a young lady whose fortune is reputed to be in the neighborhood of \$600,000, and was all but accepted when the young lady happened to remember that one of her dearest friends, who had just been married in Boston to a well known Honolulu, was in the Islands, and she could ascertain more of her suitor, who said he was a business man of this city.

Her guardians were the men who had managed the financial affairs of her friend, and they became interested in knowing more of the man from far-away Hawaii. They wrote, and the lady soon after receiving her mail, boarded the steamer Maui for a trip to another Island. She asked one of the officers of the ship if he knew Thomas Evans. Certainly he did, and also his wife, and their five children. He told her all he knew of the man, who had already offered himself to the \$600,000 heiress, and the next mail to Hartford carried a letter whose contents have undoubtedly proved the Waterloo of the former Honolulu.

At the same time the wife had received a letter from her recreant husband saying that after all he thought they should obtain a divorce, and in order to save her trouble, he would procure it in Rhode Island. He was \$80,000 in debt, but had big schemes on. He thought it better for all concerned that the divorce be obtained. For himself he did not intend to marry again, but that foot and hand free, he could put his whole soul into his business. As for the children, he promised they would be well provided for; there need be no fear of that, he said. The wife took the letter to a well known attorney who handles her affairs, and he emphatically stated "Not much" and sent the husband a letter which told him that he couldn't pull the wool over their eyes as easily as he hoped for. In the next mail the wife received a divorce summons from a Rhode Island court in which she was charged with "wilful desertion." This was turning the tables to an extent which even the attorney could not brook, and a letter, tingling with sarcasm, rebuke and a few pointers in law was despatched to him, and the chances are that the golden \$600,000 is fast fading away from the Honolulu's sight by this time.

WRITES OF HILO.

Editor Advertiser: Hilo has had her first Grand Jury and feels as stuck up over it as on a day when the rain does not come down in sheets. Hilo is nothing if not vain-glorious on occasions. The jury was composed of intelligent men who scoffed at Sherlock Holmes' theories and thumb-mark transparencies. Deputy Sheriff Andrews had no doubt read about "Puddinhead Wilson" and his lantern slides, and showed an earnest desire to try it on the jury, but the jury learned facts—not theories.

The Judge's charge to the first Grand Jury of Hilo was a striking specimen of forensic eloquence that caused the clapping boards on the court house to quake, while in a reminiscent mood, "and the figure of the blind goddess—painted on the wall of Little's chair—let the bandage fall from her eyes to see what it all meant. Speaking of that painting, it's a regular peaching. I guess the man who spoiled the wall had been reading 'Hiwa' and painted his subject with the idea of making the goddess of Walpurgis three times as tall as the Pall. What is the picture? Well, I pass; it's a monstrosity; it is unnameable! You know up here in the Supreme Court there is a representation of the Hawaiian coat of arms, and it still seems good enough for the Justices. I believe there used to be one like it on the wall in the Hilo court house, but it was blotted out so that the old-time royalists up there wouldn't think that the monarchy still lived. Well, when Little got the prize the first thing he did was to have his photograph taken, tear out the offices and the court house generally and build a railing so as to exclude ex-interpreters.

When the dust had about settled, Little discovered the outline of the coat of arms under the kainomine on the walls. That was too much for him, so he commanded the scene painter of a stranded show to appear before him and show cause why he should not put a cab on that wall that would put the emblem of Ka-

neehameha into oblivion. The scene painter said he couldn't show anything, not even a cause, and that was easier to get than a square meal. I don't know how true it is, but there's a rumor that he went to one of the stores and bought a lot of ready-mixed paint and started in."

You can't tell just what the picture represents; there's a woman in the foreground gowned in a lavender mummy, whose head, if the perspective is correct, is several hundred feet above the suppressed peak of El Capitan. Really, a good deal is left to the imagination, and I'm not sure whether the blind-eyed sodden is standing in the center of Yosemite valley or whether she is the floor in

a cold storage room; the mountains may be blocks of manufactured ice for all I know. They are going to run the Kauai to Hilo on cheap excursions, so people from Honolulu can see it. The picture is great, even to the size, and the painter got \$30 for the job—that is, he has an order on the Government for it. I hear he did it by the day and was painting against time. No, it is not copyrighted. I am going to ask the High Sheriff to send up Batchelor to test the scales; on the dead, I think they weigh one-sided.

Judge Little got warm because the jurors returned promptly with a verdict of acquittal and threatened to put them in jail if they did not do better. One of the men told me before I left that the reason they came back into the court room so soon after leaving was to get another view of the stage curtain.

One of the funniest bits in the term was the attempt of old man Lyman to play the part of "Puddinhead Wilson." Judge Little rather liked the idea, and wanted to give a lantern slide show; I believe he invited a number of lady friends to the exhibition, but the jury passed him up, and all bets were declared off. The case in question was one in which a Japanese was charged with forging a bill of sale for a saddle valued at \$3. Vidocq Lyman, it is said, found a thumb-mark on the instrument and immediately asked the Jap for a duplicate and when he got it, it was about half-done, just the end of the thumb, and the Sheriff tried to connect one with the other, though they were as dissimilar as Humphrey and Little in either brains or appearance. It was after the jury turned the Sheriff down on this proposition that Judge Little threatened to put the jury in jail. The Jap was acquitted on the charge. The night before we left Hilo there was an exhibition of the slides; I guess he thought that as long as it was a holiday he would exercise his prerogative and have a show, anyhow. Andrews was not invited because there was a little doubt about the effect his whiskers would have; the expert was afraid that the lime-light might strike them and the glow would interfere with the exhibition, but I don't believe that was the cause.

If Hilo had a new Judge, a new postmaster, some one who knew when the mails would arrive and depart, I guess she would be all right for real, but I don't know—it rains in Hilo a good deal. But, joking aside, Hilo is growing and improving and the moss which some people tell me grew on the old residents is fast disappearing—some of them are dead. The hotel is all right under the new manager, who is a winning card. The new grill room is a dream, and the Ladies' Afternoon Club is an innovation, because gossip is not allowed. Brother Murphy will not have such a field of work in Hilo—what they want up there is a reformed gambler who will preach of the iniquities of penny ante and side bets on anything under a king full.

ARMY OFFICER TRIES SUICIDE

It was reported at a late hour last night that an officer aboard the army transport Warren, now in this port from Manila, attempted to end his life by taking poison in his cabin on the vessel.

The facts, as nearly as could be learned, were as follows: About 8 o'clock yesterday morning the officer, who is a young man, and one who has shown the greatest bravery on the field of battle in the Philippines, and who is popular with all on board, went to his cabin, having had his breakfast, and evidently intending to get ready to take a walk up town to make a few purchases. He had said something to that effect to a fellow officer a little while previous. In fact, the officer to whom he had spoken had intended to go up town with his friend, and was waiting for him while he went into his cabin.

After a little while, getting tired of waiting outside and being in a hurry to go up town, the waiting man knocked at the door of the cabin door and told his friend to hurry up. There was no answer and, thinking that perhaps the man had gone to sleep, he opened the door and round his friend lying back in his bulk with a very peculiar expression upon his face. He took hold of him and attempted to arouse him, but without success. Becoming a armed and believing that the young officer was probably the victim of apoplexy or heart disease, the frightened man summoned the surgeon of the transport, first taking the precaution to close the door of the unconscious man's room that he might not be seen by any who happened to be around, and any undue excitement occasioned.

When the doctor arrived he immediately set to work to restore the intending suicide, and after some time managed to bring him to consciousness. The name of the officer could not be learned last night, as the matter was kept very quiet by all on board the transport, and it was impossible to get the details of the averted tragedy.

After he was brought back to consciousness and had been relieved of the poison, a couple of guards were placed over him in his cabin that he might not again attempt to kill himself. It is said by those who have had occasion to notice the actions of the young officer on the voyage up from Manila that domestic troubles were the cause of his attempting to make an end to his earthly existence. A conversation overheard on the boat yesterday afternoon led people to believe that there was trouble of a serious nature in the officer's domestic affairs.

This is not the first attempted suicide on the Warren this trip. Not long after the ship had sailed from Manila a man connected with the hospital department attempted to kill himself by cutting a vein in his wrist.

Roosevelt's Narrow Escape.

MEEKER, Colo., Jan. 15.—The Roosevelt hunting party encountered a 1,200-pound grizzly bear today in a Rocky Mountain canyon. Despite warnings, Col. Roosevelt started in chase and when thirty yards away took careful aim and fired. The bullet stung the bear, which turned in a rage and charged. Roosevelt kept on firing but when the bear was very near he turned to run and stumbled and fell. He scrambled to his feet when bear was four yards from him and fired again, his bullet and those of others in the party killing the monster just in time. Roosevelt is hunting big game daily with much success.

Wireless Telephone.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—A new and important step in wireless telegraphy has been taken by M. Maiche. He connects a transmitter with the earth and sends his voice underground to a given spot 1,000 yards distant.

NICE BABY

All babies are "nice," to their mothers.

We all love children. Great big men, with hard hands, have soft hearts for helpless new-comers to earth with the smile of heaven fresh on their innocent faces. No man is too high or low, too proud or humble, too busy or idle, too good or bad, too great or small—except a few very small mean men—to throw up their hats at the sight of a plump little cherub; or to pity a thin one.

Plumpness and thinness are accidents. Nature is bountiful; parents want to be. Scott'sulsion of cod-liver oil corrects their mistakes.

Down Again

in price is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
TELEPHONE 121.

**The Bank of Hawaii
LIMITED.**

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$400,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
Chas. M. Cooke President
P. C. Jones Vice-President
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Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

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Ordinary and Term Deposits received and Interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

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**Wm. G. Irwin & Co.,
LIMITED.**

Fire and Marine Insurance A.gts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London.

Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh.

Wilhelms of Magdeburg General Insurance Company, Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

**HAVE JUST RECEIVED
Polariscopes!**

OF THE LATEST COMPOSITION.

**Chemical
Balances.**

**Brix
Sacharometers.**

**Soxhlet-
Extraction-
Apparatus.**

FLASKS, Etc.

A large stock of

**PURE
CHEMICALS**

WATCHING THE CROOKS

Police After Allen and His Pals.

MORE OF THEIR GAMES

Dr. Rodgers Relates a Curious Experience With an Unidentified Caller.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

UNHAPPY, indeed, are the card sharps whose game has been spoiled by the exposure of their plans and methods in the Advertiser.

Allen, alias Billy Hurd, confidence man and "gun fighter," says he has been misjudged. Beckley, companion of Allen, and whose duty outside of meeting men with money and luring them to Allen's den is to sit beside Allen at the poker table, and cut the cards cleverly, is also an injured man. Chambers, still in his twenties, but who can do fancy tricks with chips, says he is maligned.

Yesterday Beckley and Chambers sought out High Sheriff Brown and smote their breasts before him. "We are honest men," said they. "We know Allen only since we met him on the Sierra. He may be a crook, but we have found him a thorough gentleman."

Beckley, whose first name is George, as is that of the commodore of Wilder's fleet, said he lived with Allen at the house of mystery on Wilder avenue near Punahoa street. This he told High Sheriff Brown.

Only a day ago Allen denied that Beckley lived with him. Beckley and Chambers told Brown that they would leave on the Sierra on Tuesday. They had not intended to leave here so soon, but they confessed that the Advertiser's statements had made them consider to sail on the next boat.

Beckley referred to Judge Estee concerning his character, but Judge Estee says he had not met Beckley until the latter shook his hand in Honolulu.

High Sheriff Brown told Beckley and Chambers that when the police wanted them they would go and get them. The police have no evidence on which to arrest the crooks, but are watching them closely, and they can make no dishonest move without it being known. The house on Wilder avenue is under surveillance, and will be raided at the least sign of a gambling game going on there.

Allen is a marked man, and will be taken into custody if he attempts any bunc business. The victims picked out by the gamblers are warned by this time.

Only a day or two ago, after the Advertiser had published the initial exposure of the swindlers, Allen entered the best known saloon in Honolulu, and was promptly put out by the proprietor, who had read of his proclivities. Allen protested that he had been misrepresented, and said he had paid \$100 to a lawyer to advise him as to the method of procedure against the Advertiser for libeling him.

He also said that the lawyer pocketed the fee and told him it would be unwise to sue, as libel suits were long-drawn-out and expensive, and the Advertiser was very careful of its facts.

It is understood that the landlord or the house on Wilder avenue has asked Allen to vacate at the end of the month. Allen rented the house furnished, and merely moved in his gambling paraphernalia, a few glittering luxuries, and a miniature saloon. Allen is very liberal with wine, and the girls who daily about his web are filled with the good things of life before he sucks them dry.

Dr. Rodgers, a physician, whose office is opposite the Young Men's Christian Association building on Hotel street, has a suspicion that he was snatched out for prey by some of the same gang.

"I was eating lunch about 6 o'clock," said Dr. Rodgers, in a cafe near my office, on the night of January 15th, when a well dressed man approached me, and holding out a card introduced himself as T. A. Hynes, a physician living in Adelaide, South Australia. He said that he once knew a physician in Australia by the name of Rogers, and thought I might be the party.

"I came down on the Peking," he said, "and have been going about the town all day with a gang of fellows that were too swift for me." He stated that he was stopping at the Hawaiian Hotel, and that he was on his way to dinner, and wanted me to come with him. I told him that I would be very busy until 8 o'clock, and he made an appointment with me for that hour. He wanted me to take him about town, and show him the way the natives lived after dark, as he expressed it.

"We talked for a short time in the cafe, and he told me that he was returning from a trip to Scotland, and had stopped in Baltimore for a short time to inspect the hospitals in that city. I was interested, of course, in that line of work, and thinking that I had found a fellow worker, I began to question him concerning the workings of the hospitals that he claimed he had visited.

"Whenever I introduced the subject of medicine, or anything pertaining to it, he would turn the subject as soon as possible, and evinced a desire to avoid any questioning on those lines. His actions in this matter, and his whole manner awakened my suspicions to such an extent that I made up my mind to investigate a little before holding any more to do with him. As soon as I had finished my lunch, I went to the Peking and looked over the passenger list, and was unable to find that anyone by the name of Hynes had been a passenger on the steamer.

"Satisfied that he was attempting to play some kind of a game on me, I managed to be absent from my office at the appointed time of meeting, and have not seen the man since. He was about six feet tall, and wore a black suit of clothes, and a black soft hat. Altogether, he had the appearance of

a gentleman, and had not been for his fresh manner, I do not believe that I would have been suspicious. Since reading the articles in the Advertiser exposing Allen and his gang of cappers, I have been inclined to believe that this man was identified with them in some way. The one thing that puzzles me the most, is how he knew that I was Dr. Rodgers, unless he had been watching my office, and had followed me to the cafe. At any rate I feel that I had a narrow escape."

Independents Housed.

The new daring yellow house recently erected by former Queen Liliuokalani on Beretania street on the Waikiki side of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been given over by its owner for the use of the Independent leaders during the coming session of the Legislature. Kalanakalani, the foremost leader among them, is already there, and will be joined later by Representative Bertleman of Kauai. There is room for others, but it will be generally considered as the place where the leaders can always be found. White, of Maui, has been given the freedom of the Queen's cottage at Waikiki, and will hold levees there when the Independents take an outing.

LITTLE WORK BEEN DONE

The Charter Committee Wastes Valuable Time.

Nearly the entire time of the meeting of the Republican Charter Committee last night was spent in discussions that arose over two resolutions which T. McCants Stewart introduced, and after the original resolutions had been amended several times the vote was taken.

C. M. White occupied the chair, and found that his ability was taxed to preserve order, and to solve the weighty parliamentary questions that repeatedly presented themselves. W. O. Smith, chairman of the Charter Committee, reported that they had been obliged to employ the services of a stenographer, and thus far had prepared forty-six pages of typewritten manuscript, which was only about one-tenth of the volume of the matter to be prepared.

Smith said that a great deal of labor was involved, and that it was the sense of the committee to hold the matter already prepared until the entire charter could be submitted.

L. L. McCandless, for the finance committee, reported progress and asked for more time, which was granted. E. A. Mott-Smith, chairman of the committee on statistics, reported that they had secured figures for the public health, sanitation and police departments, but had thus far been unable to secure any figures on public instruction or public works.

Stewart then submitted the following resolution: "Resolved, that when report is made by the charter committee, that each section of the proposed charter receive, before final adoption, a reading at two different meetings."

Smith objected to its adoption at once, on the ground that it did not go far enough, and a warm argument between the framers of the resolution and Smith was soon in progress. It was then moved to defer action, and another argument was brought about when Stewart wanted to debate the question.

The chair ruled that it was not debatable, and Stewart started on a long-winded explanation amid requests to "sit down," and "take it easy." The question was finally put, and on a rising vote, resulted in a tie. A second count was called for, and the resolution adopted by a vote of 10 to 4.

Stewart presented another motion to the effect that when the committee adjourned, it would adjourn to meet every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Several amendments were proposed, and finally the motion carried to adjourn until Friday, February 1st, at 7:30 o'clock.

ITCHING PILES.

From the Melbourne Age. Ever have any irritation of the skin? There are many forms of it, any of them bad enough to tax your patience. Hemorrhoid, a plague of the night; no rest for the sufferer from that complaint. Eczema, too; hives don't sound dangerous, but they cause much misery to those unfortunate enough to be troubled with them. Doan's Ointment is "a wonder" for such trouble. Any troublesome irritation of the skin can't resist its healing, soothing influence. Lots of Honolulu people know this now.

Mr. H. Ryall, of No. 11, Grosvenor St., South Yarra, is a very old resident of Melbourne. He states:

For some considerable time I have been a sufferer from that annoying complaint known as irritating piles. At times the irritation was very annoying, especially at night, and in the warm weather. I applied some of Doan's Ointment which I had obtained and I am pleased to say that it gave me the desired relief from this annoying disease.

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin: Eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective. Very frequently two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd. agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

THE MOTHER'S FAVORITE.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the mother's favorite. It is pleasant and safe for children to take and always cures. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is the best medicine made for these diseases. There is not the least danger in giving it to children, for it contains no opium or other injurious drug to a babe as to an adult. For safety see Chemist's 50 cents.

Satisfied that he was attempting to play some kind of a game on me, I managed to be absent from my office at the appointed time of meeting, and have not seen the man since. He was about six feet tall, and wore a black suit of clothes, and a black soft hat. Altogether, he had the appearance of

NEW CLUES ARE FOUND

Mystery of the Tantalus Skeletons.

POLICE TO INVESTIGATE

Pieces of Cloth and Gold Buttons Found That may Lead to Identification.

Dead men tell no tales, it is said, but they often leave clues behind them which are gradually unraveled, until the nature of their deaths can be ascertained. Additional light was shed yesterday on the manner in which the two persons, whose skeletons were found some weeks since on the foothills of the Tantalus forest, met their deaths. A flattened bullet imbedded in the soil near the skeletons, mutely told a story of violent death, but whether from their own hands, or by the hand of an enemy, there seems no sure way of telling.

While David Dayton Jr. was at the quarry in the foothills near the place where the two skeletons were found, he learned from one of the prison lunas that the skeletons had not been removed, nor had anything been disturbed since the first investigation was made. Mr. Dayton made his way through the thick growth of lantana, and found the skeletons, minus the skulls.

"I thought they had been taken away and buried," said Mr. Dayton last evening, "but there they were. I investigated them carefully. First, I picked up some of the lumps which seemed to have once formed a part of their clothing. I opened one lump carefully and found it to be, presumably, a piece of calico; even the print was discernible. A lump of cloth taken from the sides of the bones of the man showed to me that he had worn a brown coat. To my mind the bones are unmistakably those of a man and a woman, as stated in the Advertiser. Looking around for something else, I took a stick and poked it among the bones of the breast and found two gold collar buttons. Further down I found a Hawaiian quarter.

"My chief discovery, however, was that of a bullet, flattened out, and lying about two feet from the place where the woman's head had been. The prison luna said it was a 32-caliber. The humerus was split, showing clearly that it had been broken by a violent blow, such as would be produced by the impact of a bullet. When I found the bullet I looked around for a revolver, which, if found, would have substantiated the theory that the pair had made off with themselves and had come to this secluded spot that they might die together. I found no revolver, although in my search I was greatly hampered by the thick growth of lantana, which did not permit my going far away from the skeletons.

"I have come to believe from this one circumstance, alone, that murder had been committed by some person unknown to the community. Had the two made way with themselves the weapon which they used would have been near them. Of course, the lantana there is the result of about eight years' growth in my estimation. No one could have crawled into the lantana had it been as thick as at present, and so I believe they were on the hills before it became so thick. It seems to me that these two came to their deaths at the hand of a third party. I intend to hand over the articles which I found, to the police, and they may possibly hit upon some further clue which will aid them in unravelling the mystery."

Mr. Dayton also found a pair of man's rubbers, and portions of a pair of shoes which he believes to have been the woman's. Only the leather parts where the laces were put through the eyelets remained. He also found the decayed portions of two hats. In one of the lumps of decayed clothing a piece of soap was discovered. An effort will be made today to have the articles found by Mr. Dayton identified by Mrs. Kinimaka, who believes the bones to be those of her son who left the Kalihi Receiving Station for lepers one day, and was never seen afterwards.

HE GETS NO REPLY.

Hard Luck of a Ready Letter Writer on the Big Island

Hawaii, Jan. 10, 1901.—Editor Advertiser:—I have come to the conclusion that most of the business men of Honolulu are like the "Heathen Chinese," for if their ways are not dark tricks are not vain, they certainly are regular.

For instance, some time ago I wrote to a would-be company promoter to fulfill certain promises that he had made, for services rendered, but I got no reply. I wrote again and again, still no reply. I then wrote to the chief promoter, with same result, no reply.

Again I wrote to a real estate agent who had promised to transact some business for me, but got no reply. I wrote again and again, with same result, no reply.

Again I wrote to a stock broker to buy certain shares of sugar stock, but got no reply. I also wrote to my agent to come to a settlement and to send me a statement of account and the cash on hand, but again no reply. I received money orders which the postmaster refused to pay, through some irregularities of the postal department, and I wrote to the postal authorities in Honolulu, but got no reply. And I have sent other letters that demand an instant reply, but got none. I have sent bank checks, postal orders, stamps and silver through the mail and got no reply for months, and sometimes not at all. Now, what is the matter, can any one explain?

COUNTRYMAN.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.



GOLF HANDS Red Rough Hands

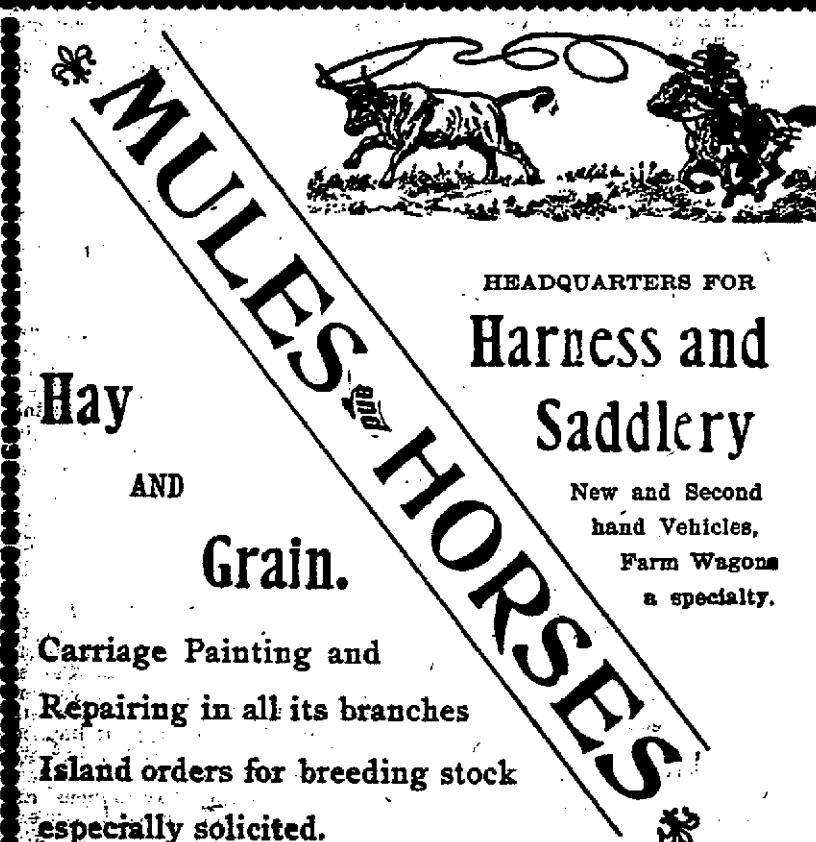
ONE NIGHT CURE.

Sink the hands on retiring in a strong hot creamy lather of

CUTICURA SOAP.

Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves, with finger ends cut off and holes in the palms.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Hump, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crust and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and CUTICURA Emollient, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sulfur Soap is often sufficient to remove hives, and Cuticura is equally good with loose hair. When all else fails, Aust. dep't: E. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. S. African dep't: LICHEN LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Hands, and Hair," free. FORTESS DENTAL & CHEM. CORP., Sole Prop., Boston, U. S. A.



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